BEW YORK THEATRE, Nov. 4-Under the Gas THEATRE FRANCAIS. - Genevieve de Brabant. WOOD'S MUSEUM-Ixion, the Man at the Who

a popular farce every other alternoon.

W YORK CIRCUS. 18th st., opposite Academy of
Music-Star Riders and Acrobats. Malinées Wed-BUROPEAN CIRCUS, 84th st. and Browless. formances every night at 8. Matineos at 1 7 P. M



WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1868.

Returns of the Election. At the hour of going to press the returns show the election of Grant and Colfax by a very large majority, but it is impossible to give the details. The returns indicate that the following States have gone for them by about these majorities, viz. :

Maine 27,000 New Hampshire..... 8,000 Connecticut 3,500 Massachusetts...... 80,000 Vermont...... 80,000 Rhode Island...... 6,000 Pennsylvania...... 18,000 West Virginia..... 8,000 Illinois..... 55,000 Nebraska..... 4,500 Kansas..... 10,000 Indiana..... 10,000 Michigan..... 26,000 Wisconsin..... 20,000 The following States have certainly gone

Republican, as indicated by the returns, but the majorities are unknown, viz. : California,

Missouri. Nevada. Iowa.

Minnesota. The returns show that Seymour and Blair have carried the following States, but the majorities yet remain uncertain, viz:

Louisana, Alabama, Delaware, Maryland,

Kentucky. As we go to press New Jersey seems to be close, but we think Seymour has carried it. and that Randolph, Democrat, is pretty surely elected Governor.

New York remains in doubt, but we feel pretty confident that Hoffman is elected, and Incline to the opinion that Seymour has carried the State.

The probabilities are that Grant has succoeded in 25 States, and Seymour in 9, and that Grant will receive 208 electoral votes, and Seymour 88.

The Election of Gen. Grant.

festerday, the people of the United States elected ULYSSES S. GRANT to the Presidency by an overwhelming majority. Though this termination of a protracted contest was anticipated by the greater portion of our citizens many Convention in July, and has not been doubted by any intelligent American since the October elections, nevertheless, so much of hope and fear has mingled in this exciting campaign, that the popular verdict cannot be recorded without emotion.

of the greatest civil wars that ever convulsed has been the prey of factions and passions | JACKSON. that have inflicted evils hardly less calamitous than strife on the battle-fiel I.

From the opening to the close of this period one man has borne a leading part, and for the larger portion of it he has been the most conspicuous actor in the wonderful for the succeeding thirty years. So we imdrama. Starting in obscurity, and advancing by slow and sure steps, he has reached an eminence where he challenges the respect and the confidence of the body of his country. men, and has made his name a household word throughout the world. This man, by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, has been placed at the head of public affairs for the four years immediately before us. And so soon as the prejudices and the passions paign shall have had time to cool, no candid person will for a moment doubt that the Republic are secure in his hands.

One of the first objects to which the new Administration will turn its attention, will be the completion of the task of reconstruction the pacification of the South, and the restora portion of the Union.

As to reconstruction, the triumph of GRANT tignal and conclusive, will of themselves vir tually solve the problem; and we hope to see the three States now outside of the Union restored to their relations to the Govern ment during the approaching session of Cou gress. We entreat that body to hasten the completion of the work, so that when Ger GRANT shall take the President's oath every star shall beam with undimmed lustre from the banner that waves over his head. If, however, it shall be delayed till he enters the White House, we are sure he will push It to a rapid consummation; for he is aware that the people are desirous of seeing this obstacle to the peace of the country immedi

stely removed out of the way. The bare success of a candidate whose platform and policy are embodied in the phrase, "Let us have peace!" will cause the waves of passion and violence in the Southern States to sink in repose. If, however, after he shall have assumed the thair of State, ex-rebels of the school of Hampton, Forrest, Wise, Semmes, and Toombs continue their assaults upon a Government which has magnanimously spared their lives, and shall not instantly refrain from stimulating arson and murder and sognate crimes, the loyal people of the nation will demand that they be tried by court martial for violating their paroles, or by griminal tribunals for treason, and if con-

We hope, however, that reason has not fled from the old ruling element of the South, and that under the firm, sagacious, inst, and liberal administration of Gen. GRANT, the sober masses will turn a deaf ear to political agitation and violent counsels, and devote themselves to industrial pursuits, to the revival of agriculture, to the founding of manufactures, to the establishment of commerce, and to the encouragement of common schools, so that they may become the most populous, enterprising, and wealthy portion of the Union. Let them cease to hurl the contemptible epithets of "carpetbagger" and "scalawag" at immigrants from the North and from Europe, who would bring them capital, labor, and skill to restore their waste places, lest they engender the belief that they are venomous serpents, crawling on the face of the ground, rather than civilized men, walking erect in the dignity of citizenship.

The incoming Administration will give confidence to capital and labor in the North, and infuse such vigor through every department of business as has not been felt since the gloomy year that preceded the war. The absence of all fears of an attempt to overthrow the reconstructed governments by force, and the adjustment of our financial difficulties on an equitable and solid basis-a task to which the new rulers will promptly address themselves-will calm the public mind, exorcise the spirit of repudiation, invite and encourage the early return of specie payments, and carry the whole country forward in a career of unexampled enterprise and prosperity.

Among the first duties to which Gen. GRANT will devote his attention will doubtless be the introduction of rigid economy and accountability into every department connected with the expenditure of public moneys. We trust that he will exsclud needless offices, and urge upon Congress a curtailment of its lavish system of appropriations, and thus relieve the people by reducing the burden of taxation which now oppresses and vexes both the rich and the poor.

Among the reforms which we hope to see instituted either by the closing session of the present Congress or the opening session of its successor, is a radical revision of our naturalization code. Let the right of aliens to the ballot be so protected by safeguards that its administration shall cease to be a libel upon judicial proceedings, a burlesque upon the elective franchise, and the sport and prey of reckless partisans.

In one particular we anticipate that Gen. GRANT'S administration will prove an eminent success. Above most characters who have played a commanding part in extraordinary times, he possesses rare skill for putting the right man in the right place. This quality is essential to the successful discharge of the duties of the Presidential office. The President must trust very much to the honesty, the sagacity, the discretion of subordinates. Gen. GRANT has proved that he enjoys the faculty of selecting assistants wisely and well to a very remarkable degree. He has shown that he has the capacity to discover and the courage to anpoint to important positions those who are worthy of his confidence; and we feel sure immediately on the adjournment of the Tam- that he will not fail to exercise both in the new field whereon he is about to enter according to his judgment, and in spite of pressure or clamor from friends or foes.

If the new Administration shall prove successful as we believe it will, so completely must it dispose of all the leading subjects The election of Gen. GRANT is the finale of that have troubled the country for the last an eight years' struggle, which has teemed ten years, and some of which sprang into exwith events without a parallel in the annals | istence as ministers of evil a third of a cenof this or any other nation. During four of | tury ago, that it would not be marvellous if these years the Republic was engaged in one | ere its close there should be a reorganization | of political parties such as occurred in the mankind, and throughout the other four it administration of JEFFERSON and in that of

Under each of the great chieftains just named, old issues and effete organizations and decrepit leaders passed into oblivion, and during their respective administrations parties assumed the forms which they were agine it will be under the rule of GRANT. It would contradict the precedents, belie the lessons of history, and cet at naught the deductions of philosophy, if the convulsions through which we have passed, and of which the election of GRANT is the logical conclusion, did not result in a new order of things whose culminating point will be a reorganization of political parties. Our civil war, the abolition of slavery, engendered by a furiously contested cam- the enlargement of the suffrage, the reconstruction of the Union, and fundamental amendments of the Constitution, have carinterests, the honor, and the glory of the | ried us through a revolution not less radical than that which delivered us from the yoke of Great Britain.

Those who are too blind to recognize the newera, these who are too slow to keep pace with the progress of events, must be tion of order and security to that suffering | left to wander among the tombs of the dead onst; while men of clear vision and elastic step will become the guides of the nation, and the defeat of SEYMOUR, in a manner so | and lead it forward in a career of expansion, of presperity, of power, and of renown, such as have illustrated no previous period in its history, and will scarcely find a parallel in the annals of any people.

What Does it Mean ?

The following has been extensively published as a true copy of a circular sent, just before yesterday's election, to leading Democrats in various parts of this State: Private and Strictly Confidential.

ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONMITTEE, ¿

My DEAR SIR: Please at once to communicat with some reliable person in three or four principal towns, and in each city of your county, and request him (expense duly arranged for this end) to telegraph o William M. Tweed, Tammany Hall, at the minut of closing the polls-not waiting for a count-suc person's estimate of the vote. Let the telegraph be as follows: "This town will show a Democratic gain (or loss) over last year of -." Or this one, sufficiently certain: "This town will give a Repub lican (or Democratic) majority of -." There is, o course, an important object to be attained. By simultaneous transmission up to the hour of closing the poil, but not longer waiting, opportunity can be taken of the usual half-hour full in telegraphic communication over lines before actual results begin to be declared, and before the Associated Press absort

the count. Very truly yours, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Chairman. If this document be not a forgery and the story of its issue a pure fabrication, it is certainly so suspicious in its appearance as to plated that they be banished from the scall for an explanation of its true meaning

the telegraph with returns, and interfere with indi

vidual messages, and give orders to watch carefully

country or put to death. "Let us have from the gentleman whose name is affixed to

it. His position and standing in the community are such that he cannot afford to rest quietly under the imputation, which it fastens upon him, of being a party to a conspiracy to lefeat the popular will by trickery and fraud. As the matter stands now, the instructions which he appears to have issued admit of no other interpretation than that it was his intention, in case the majorities of his party elsewhere than in this city should be insufflcient to secure the State, to supply the lack by false counts here. The meanners and wickedness of such a transaction require no comments.

Observe, in the first place, that the object of the action recommended is not plainly stated in this circular, but only hinted at "There is, of course, an important object to be attained." But what object? Why are Mr. TILDEN and his associates so anxious to know, in advance of the Associated Press returns, the approximate vote of the parts of the State outside of this city? They do not ask for exact figures-they will be satisfied with estimates. Setting aside the improbable supposition that they desired, in case of defeat, to hedge their bets on SEYMOUR and HOFFMAN, there remains only one conclusion, and that is, that they had some plan in view which they dared not explicitly describe, but which was no less important than the figuring out of a Democratic majority by foul means, if the fair result of the election was against them. This view of the matter is corroborated, too, by the conduct of the canvassers in the Fourth and Seventh Wards, in holding back the returns last evening long after the time at which they should have made them.

Here we have a measure originating with the Democratic State Committee, and sanctioned by its Chairman, which, to any person of common sense, seems to contemplate a disgraceful piece of knavery. Let the Committee now, and, above all, let Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN come out and explain to the public what this circular means; for, if they do not, they will have no right to repel any charges which may be made against their honesty as citizens and their honor as gen-

Whatever else may be the result of the Spanish revolution, it bids fair to make itself historically famous for the abolition of human slavery in the last of the civilized countries which have upheld that institution. All the members of the Revolutionary Junta have signed a memorial, which declares that slavery is an outrage upon human nature, and a blot upon the nation which maintains it; that it is so repugnant a thing that it ought to be abelished, not gradually, but immediately; but that in view of the difficulties in the way of its immediate abolishment, they propose to the Provisional Government as a preliminary measure the enactment of a decree declaring free all children born of slave mothers after Sept. 17, 1868. Not only is the action thus recommended likely to be taken, but it will also, probably, be followed by the liberation, under proper safeguards and restricions, of the whole adult slave population of the

Spanish colonies.

The recent controversy between the Cathdie Bishop of Chicago and some of his clergy, hough it has for the present resulted in the Bishop's favor, has nevertheless provoked a discussion which seems likely to result in depriving all the Catholic Bishops of this country of the arbitrary power with which they are now invested. The Church here, being regarded as a missionary Church, is so constituted that the parish priests have no way of obtaining the reversal of their accomplished sooner or later.

In the last number of his witty and caustic Lanterne, M. Rocurron strikingly exhibits the contrast between the purpose with which Napo leon III. undertook his Mexican expedition, and the results which it actually accomplished. That expedition was set on foot ostensibly to compel the payment by the Mexican Government of money due to sundry French subjects. An army was maintained in Mexico during four years, out of which fifty thousand men perished M. Recharont, not one of those for whom the expedition was especially undertaken has ever received a cent of the sums which were to be collected from Mexico for their benefit.

The antithesis set forth by this powerful antagonist of the Second Empire is perfect; but the facts of history are not altogether as he reprefrom Mexico was mainly to cover the famous obligations held by the Swiss banker Jecker, a great part of which really belonged to Napoleon's halfbrother Morny. It is true that those bonds were never paid, as they ought not to have been, for they were fraudulent; but Morny and Jecker succeeded in selling out their interest before the expedition and the Mexican Empire had collapsed, Of course, the purchasers were swindled out of their money, just as the French taxpayers lost the whole cost of the expedition; but the friends of Napoleon were euriched. That great end being secured, the calamity and disgrace which France derived from that luckless undertaking must be regarded as of little consequence.

Obliquary.

Samuel R. Betts, who was Judge of the United States Court for the Southern District of this State for a period of forty-five years, and who not long since resigned to make room for Judge Blatchford, died at New Haven on Monday night last, aged 82. He was a lawyer of the old school, an able Judge, and a worthy citizen. His death carries the me back to the times of Monroe, who appointed him to

-The latest accounts from China and Japan show the prospects of the Christian missionaries to be anything but encouraging in those countries. At Yangchow, Mr. Taylor, the head of the Protestant mission, and his party have narrowly escaped death at the hands of a mob of infuriated Chinese, some thousands strong, who attacked and burnt the misn house; and a decree laying the Christian religion under a formal interdict has been posted up at Honura and the gates of Yokohama. The placards describe Christians as "the devilish sect." The

Io Triumphe!

A THANKSGIVING SONG FOR 1868.

BY BYF. LIBUT.-COL. J. H. MEREDITH Ring out, glad joy-bells,

O'er land and o'er sea; Right is triumphant, The Nation is free. Thunder, O cannon! Not vain was our trust;

As conquer they must. Beat the drams gally, And shout, Loyal Band ! The Chief of our Army Is Chief of our Land.

The Faithful have conquered.

Smite the glad cymbals! His motto shall be, "Stand fast and stand sure, CHAIG ELLACRIE!"

Wave on the free winds On its sacred folds shine, Sweet stars from you beaven! Flash, lightnings electric !

Tell the nations abroad, This people is led by The Hand of the Lord. Beam, Sun of Autumn

Where gleaners have come, And slow wains are bearing The Harvest gold home. Smile, Moon of Hunters, And tenderly shed Thy radiance where slumber

Our glorious dead. Rust, sword, in your scabbard, Grant and Colfax are chosen ;

So God speeds the Right. Ring, ye glad joy-bells! Let enmity cease O trothers, grasp bonds in

Thanksgiving and Peace! Be Careful of Your Bonds.

Size: The light-fingered scoundrels in this city become so bold and adroit that the plan I have plouted may be found useful, and it is as fellows: I will mention, in the first place, that I have charge of the securities of a company, and they are kept in a ong (not a carpet bag) in an iron safe within a safe. When necessary to take the bag from the safe, I call a clerk to stand beside me; I take out or put in the bag a bond or other security; and when the bag must be kept out of the safe for any length of time, which is equently the case, I hand it to the clerk, saying Keep that bag in your hand until I ask you for it. In these persons times I act on the principle that ecurities must be locked in a fire-proof safe, or they must, when out of ic, be actually in the hand of a trustworthy person until returned to the safe. B.

A New Orleans Banker Swindled out of

About two weeks ago a solid-looking gentleman, with cirkly air and business habits, arrived in this city from New York, accombanded by his good lady. His visit was specially directed to a young high-toned and popular merchant who lately advertised in the New York papers for a partner with capital to engage in a lucrative branch of business. There was an air about the new comer peculiarly attractive, a frankness of aproses, a scorn of all show and siam, a devotion to tive branch of business. There was an air about the new comer peculiarly attractive, a trankness of purpose, a scorn of all show and siam, a devotion to street offices habits, and an exhibition of quickness and aptitude well calculated to impress even the most wary. He stated to our young friend, in the shortest and most business-like terms, that he was out of employment, it all seen the advertisement, examined the references and enterprise, liked it, concluded to go in, and—here he was. Perhaps his capital was too limited, but it was all he had, consiste of thritted we the meand dollars sight exchange, a not al was too limited, but it was at he had, consisted thirty-five thousand dollars sight exchange, a note of fitten thousand dollars, already due, git edges, c., and—there it was. If upon reflection our friend heaght they could make terms, why, so; if on recection he thought differently, why, so also; no many, he would call again to-morrow, and—cood morning. The next day's sun brought, unctual to the appointed time, the commenced in the commenced have no way of obtaining the reversal of their Bishops' decrees except by an appeal to Rome, which, from the delay and expense it involves, is practically no remedy at all. The Bishop's will is absolute law, and the priests have to submit to it, whether they think they are treated justly or not. To obviate this evil, it is proposed that the American Church he put under the same canon law as obtains in Europe, and that priests who feel aggrieved by the action of their Bishops may have a right of appeal to local councils, who shall hear and decide cases according to well established and previously known principles. A reform of this kind is in entire accordance with the democratic spirit which has always characterized the Catholic Church in its interior organization, and, in this country especially, is certain to be accomplished sooner or later.

Heretis of the virters' firms, some of which writers' firms, some of which we remaining the most prominent in New York is some of which we canon ghe most prominent in New York captured to a first the search of the writers' firms, some of which writers' firms, some of which we remained the alligatory to he writers' firms, some of which we remained the with a with a proceeded to pile Yelion on Onsa, by the production of one from Gov. Fenton, of New York, exhibiting the closest into may with the official so allowed the production of one of the writers' firms, some of which we canoning the most prominent in New York city. As if these were not cough, he proceeded to pile Yelion on Onsa, by the production of one of the production of one of the writers' firms, some of the writers' firms, and the production of the writers' firms, and the production of the writers' diffuse veriating the most prominent in New York exhibiting the closest into most of the writers' firms, and the production of the writers diffuse, exhibiting the closest into most of the writers' firms, and t years, out of which fifty thousand men perished by the diseases of the country. Bonds were issued under the patronage of the French Government, and these who took them were ruined. Ministers speculated on the fall of these bonds, after they had themselves recommended them to the public, and gained enermous sums by the decline in their market value. An Emperor was shot and an Empress made crazy. But according to M. Rocherort, not one of those for whom the example of the country to the perished them to the public, and gained enermous sums by the decline in their market value. An Emperor was shot and an Empress made crazy. But according to M. Rocherort, not one of those for whom the example of the country to the perished the use of the market value. An Emperor was shot and an Empress made crazy. But according to M. Rocherort, not one of those for whom the example of the country to the perished the them to the public, and gained energy to the bearer, and draw at sight, with commissions and exchange, as used. He stated that he might probably require the more years at sight, with commissions and exchange, as the was a sight, with commissions and exchange, as the was a sight, with commissions and exchange, as the was a sight, with commissions and exchange, as the was a sight, with commissions and exchange, as the was a sight, with commissions and exchange, as the was a sight, with commissions and exchange, as the was a sight, with commissions and exchange, as the was a sight, with commissions and exchange, as the was a sight, with commissions and exchange, as the was a sight, with commissions and exchange, as the was a sight, with commissions and exchange, as the was a sight, with commissions and exchange, as the was a sight, with commissions and exchange, as the was a sight, with commissions and exchange, as the was a sight, with containers to exchange, as the was a sight, with commissions and exchange, as the was a sight, with commissions and exchange, as the was a sight, with commissions and exchange, as the was a smiled a happy, earcless, shrewd smile, the free missoury of which is so well known in bank circles, and which went directly to the President's heart, who would only be "too happy to oblige." At the conclusion of this pleasing interview the two partners strolled up the street. New York's wife, he said, was anxious to see Mobile; he believed he would take a run over there. New Grlesus assented. He would take a run over there. New Grlesus assented he would take a run over there. New Grlesus assented he would take a run over there. New Grlesus assented with for it in the happened to be a few uninners will for it in file happened to be a few uninners late? Certainly pariner would, and he did. He waited the whole day. He is waiting yet, and the enterprising neredant his yet to make his appearance, either at the office or anywhere else. He did go somewhere, but before poing he visited the bank, and had nother chat with the Friedent, and wak d off with the \$15,000. No suspirion was accured for two days, when inquiries sand over the wires revealed the fact that the letters and bills of exchange were all forgeries, and the dashing New Yorker a swindler. That firm has since been dissolved. That bank President has grown suspicious of all knowing business men. He looks sharper at visitors than of old, and his deperitors are beginning to complain of discount strings being drawn tight. The gloom hanging about the thonneil portais of its hus furtion, and a vacant office with a roll of carpeting to let on Carondelet street, is the sum and result of all the brilliant anterpations of that firm with the new writable.

A New Mode of Thirst Catching.—Travelling in the West some weeks since, I stopped for a few days at the little city of Wilminston. Ill., about fifty miles south of Chicago, on the Alton Railroad. Just before we arrived there, a burglary was committed, by which a lumber dealer named Couval lost about \$500, taken from a desk in his house in a very mysterious manner. Couval is a keen-eyed Frenchman, and after a few days of close observation in a quiet manner, he concluded there was just reason to suspect a man by the name of Tombieson, who had recently been in business with him, who knew something of his adairs, and was familiar with the different apartments of his dwelling. He feit sure ohis man. On Saturday night, after the burglary, he went to the cemetery, situated about a mile from the city, and dug a grave in a conspicuous place. Early Sunday morning he called is a friendly way on Mr. T., and invited him to take a walk up the river a short distance, to see a lot of lumber pretended to have been purchased by him, and lying in that direction. They started of together, and on their way passed through the cemetery. When they reached the newly-made grave—which the Frenchman took care should be seen on their way—Mr. T. inquired of him what it meant, and for whom it was dug? When, drawing a revolver, he replied. It mean for you; you must be bury dare if you shall not tell me where my monee." The rascal, taken by surprise, scarcely knew what to say or do. He, however, mustered courage to deny the burglary and assert his innocence. But the Frenchman had judged him gailty, passed sentence upon him, and swore he would execute it unless the crime was confessed and the mode of the secundary of the would execute it unless the crime was confessed and

oried he, holding the instrument of death near thead of Tombleson, "and dendown you go—Sa Dieu i you must." The fellow, knowing well the position of his arsailant, dropped on his knees of the pit, and, feeling that his end had come, with termoling ips, and his ery for mercy, contessed guilt, and was relieved by the Frenchman, whom led to the place where the money was deposit. Nearly the whole amount was restored to hum, a then the cultorit studients led for parts anknown. then the cultrit suddenly left for parts unknown. Correspondence Rochester Union.

Escape of a Pennium Perger.

The Hartford (Conn.) Courant has additional particulars of the escape of Mrs. Hurper from the Haddam juli, toocther with some further facts concerning her forgeries. She got out of the room in which she was kent by picking the lock, and then passing through the julier's residence got into the open air. That night there was an excertion boat down the river, conveying political clubs, and it is probable that she got aboard, and went for enough to connect with the Shore Line road. Of course when an escape of this character occurs every incident connected with the movements of the prisoner is collated, to furnish some close to the aftair; how it was manaced, etc. And the fact that one of her counsel called upon her the day preceding the night of her escape, and secured from her an owder for \$1,000 on a bank in New York, the noney to be used in providing bonds, paying fees, etc., is talked of considerably. When she went sway she left a novel, in which were written the names of parties, all residing in Alton, Illinois, as follows: Mrs. E. L. Burgess, H. M. Bacon, James Field, Mrs. E. F. Binckley, M. A. F., Fred Bush, and Gentier. She has been operating as a swindler for aeveral years. Four years ago she was in Hartford; then she was heard of at Chicago and Checimant; in Massachusetts she committed forgeries on two banks, and in Maine on four different banks. In New York she keeps a bank secount. She has represented herself as an authoress trying to dispose of a copyright, and in other characters has made her appearance in different States, under the slins of Mrs. S. E. Harper, Mrs. J. E. Fratt, Mrs. J. J. Van Bleet, Mrs. L. E. Frith, Mrs. J. C. Wakeman, and Mrs. M. C. Thompson. Officer Sargeant, of Boston, had the busin ss of the Maine banks in his charge, and was looking for her when Officer Wilcox caught her in New York. Callef of Police Chamberin immediately notified Sargeant, and he came on bringing one of the bank officers who recompled the woman at the preliminary trial in Middletow

The grand annual dinner of the Licensed ctuallers' Association of Blackburn, England, was id a few days since, at which the Mayor provided it would be impossible," says the Preston Herald,

ing the Army and Navy, his worship said:

Th'nextroot is "th' army, th' navy, and't volunteyers." Nai, at present time, they's a greyt cry about
th'army and thay. Id might be th' orinion o' some
pey, lein this kuntry 'st we can do without both th'
sum page the reych up, but welcon't do without both th'
sumy and it navy, and they so lais want summat to cyt
and drink. Theyre's two sorts ov becomen for
thus country; theyres an footish becomen and
theyre's a wise un. These such a thing as lettin's ict
of things goin to roch for yers, and then lavit en all to
often up agean. Trow becomen is t'be reddy for war
at ony minute. If, in 'Nerica, or onywere ese, they've
cetten a ten-nunder, let's be able to send a twolve atent. But at some time we wint more atherato 'dh' army
and navy as 'el say a word and its dun when they've sed
it. Wer obliged to keept' army and t'navy in that
way, with gradely onacheconcryund pawer to make 'em
lett, und awt this costs tenemut. We hev at bird, and
that let' ribe copy, and I believe as if they're called
upon they il be reddy it by tor the kuntri, and I hey
gret pleasure in giving it tout.
When the Mayor came to the hext toast, he ob-

ociety. I don't believe in lettin one class to to the selves. Ah how great pleasur ord Bishup and clergy and the ministurs nashuns—an hawlo'em together, preysts

As the evening advanced, the worthy Mayor be-

th three times three his health was drank; upon ich he rose and said:

or tive thousand to the honery poor. Though, as Mayor, I am not in a political meeting, but I do say to every working man! Begtature, "This of 1823-34" and show who filed ther belly. And I think they will not force it. Think of the meet who did their best for ye, not by rother about trying to hardate, like Bright, but keeping out of the way of the relief meetings, where they wanted some bruss.

Stuging in Colorado. SAMUEL BOWLES, of the Springfield Rewith towering for sof rocks and snow—to the left the unending prairie occan, with only an occasional cabin and scattered herd of cattle to break its ma-jectle solitude and indicate human settlements; there is such magnificent outdoorness in the continuous scene as no narrower or differently continuous scape can offer, and so long as the day lusts it is a thing of beauty and of joy. But it is a twenty-hour ride, and the stage arrangements make a night of it. And in stage riding it is peculiarly true that it is the first night that costs. It is more intole-rable then the combination of the succeeding half dozen, were the journey prolonged for a week; the serecel, the probate swear; some had wants a smelling-bottle out of her bar, and the bag is somewhere on the floor—nobody knows where—but found it must be; everybody's back hair comes down, and what is nature and what is art in costume and character is revealed—and then, hardest of all, morning breaks upon the scene, and the feelings—everybody durty, grimy, faint, "all to pinces," cross—such r disenchanting exhibition! The girl that is lovely taen, the man who is gallant and serene—let them be cathogued for posterity and translated at once—heaven cannot spare such ornaments, and they are too agravating for earth. Every ten miles we stop to change horses, and the driver, night or day, signalizes the approach to a station by a miniature war whoop, that, as the Bostonians say of their great organ, "must be heard to be appreciated;" it's certainly rather startling to new ears. Every thirty miles or so, a "home" station and a "square meal." Dinner, super, or breakfast are all abke; invaribly generous and good, more uniformly so, indeed, than those along the railroad line from Chicago to the mountains.

One week from to-day, Nov. 1, Weston is to commence his walk of five thousand miles, having accepted the proposition of Dan Ruce, an account of which we published in last week's Budget. By accepting the terms of that proposition, Mr. Weston accepted the proposition of Dan Rice, an account of which we published in last week's Budowt. By accepting the terms of that proposition, Mr. Weston pledges himself to do his best to walk five thousand miles in one hundred days, exclusive of Sundays, which reduces the actual time granted to complete the march into eighty-six days. In case he accomplishes the task, he is piedged a purse of \$20,000. The march of 5,000 miles will carry Weston from Bangor, Maine, to St. Paul, Minnesota, and thence back by a different route to the city of New York; and it is well calculated to arouse the enthusiasm of our somewhat mercurial people. On the walk from Portland to Chicago, the distance and time to accomplish it required that the pedestrian should make an average of forty-seven miles daily, and that walk, made in a more propitious season of the year, called forth the wildest applause from the thousands who, night and day, thronged the line of march. In the 5,000 mile march Weston will be required to make an average of 88 1-7 miles, or more than cleven miles in excess of the average on the road to Chicago, and this at a season of the year when rain falls and snow impedes the progress of even railroad trains. If the past may be taken as an index to the future, considering the greater difficulty of the feat, the hero of the wonderful walk at White Plains will rally around him unnumbered thousands to shout his name and cheer him on his weary march. As a matter of course, Young and Old America will pray for his success, for it is an element of American character to credit a native-born here with extraordinary prowess and to flatter themselves with the belief that the world does not contain his equal. The pride is partonable, even if judgment is warped by anguine hope. The march is for a purse of \$20,000, and starting on the list of December, concludes tie life days on the list of March. Weston will pass through 17 different States, 156 countes, and 726

cities and towns. When he reaches St. Paul, Mir. he will lawe walked 3,632 mics. He returns route that will bring him to City Hall, New City, at the end of 5,014 miles, he thus performere than he contracts to do. As will no seen the tone of his letter, he feels contident of succing, and we trust that he is not over sanguage.

How Miles O'Reilly Wrote Cravan's Prison

How Miles O'Reilly Wrote Cravan's Prison
Life of Davis in Nine Dars.

From the Charission Mccury, Oct. 22.

It is asserted that the book entitled "Prison
Life of Jefferson Davis," and purporting to be the
work of Dr. Craven, was written in nine days by the
late Gen. C. G. Haipine.
The above paragraph is going the rounds of the
press as an item of strange news.
The book, our readers will remember, came out in
New York soon after the release of Mr. Davis on
bail from his imprisonment at Fortress Monroe. It
was the sensation of the day, and excited deep interest for the ismons prisoner, whose story of life it
assumed to give. While it stirred the hearts of the
Southern people, of whose lost cause he was the
official bead, it awakened the curiosity, removed
the prejudices, and enlisted the sympathics of the
Northern men in behalf of one falles from high
estate, a weary, feeble captive, yet who challenged
admiration for the equanimity of his bearing and the
accomplishments of his mind.
Our readers will be asionished to learn that this
statement is true, and that this popular book, over
which so much of feeling, of indignation, pity, interest, and admiration has been created and expended,
is a work of imagination—a novel woven upon
siender threads of fact.
Soon after the admission of Mr. Davis to ball,
Craven, the surgeon of the post, want to New York,
where he met his quondam messanate of the same
staff, Gen. Halpine. This literary friend congravallated him forthwith on the opportunity he had to
immortalize limself in print, and as the same time
make money by a book on Jeff. Davis. The idea
seemed new to Mr. Craven, and he said it was impracticable. Halpine asked him where his notes
were. He replied he had none, and could not do it.
Then said Halpine, "Give me whatever materials
you have, and I will write in your name, and we will
there the prolite," This was agreed to.

Craven furnished three letters of Mrs. Davis to
him, and some notes written on the marcin of a Herold, by Mr. Davis, touching the points

Southern men, and Mr. Davis's relaions and feelings toward them, Ac.

A Philadelphia publishing house now advertised that it was soon to put forth a life of Davis; and Halpine saw the importance of anticipating this publication by his book. It was arranged in New York to get it out immediately. He agreed to furnish his publisher forty pages of foolscap manuscript dally. And he sat down to write—and wrote lorty pages daily for nine days, when the book was completed—the web of his fertile brain and accomplished mind. The book was of great service to Mr. Davis; and Gen. Halpine's share of profits was \$7,000 list March, when he communicated to us the above facts from his own graphic and eloquent fips.

when he communicated to us the above facts from his own graphic and eloquent lips.

This is one of the curiosities of literature, and il-lustrates the talents of the man who could so plans-bly manufacture out of whole cloth the "Prison Life of Jetterson Davis," with his private views and opinions concerning men and things.

An Indian Captive-Four Years Among the

An Indian Captive—Four Years Among the Savages—A Strange Story.

The Colorado Tribune has the following strange story: We saw at the Planters' House yesterday a woman mimed Lizzie Blackburn, a mative of Mount Jackson, S. C., who claims to have been a trisoner among different tribes of Indians about four years. She is how 28 years old, and is a cripple from the loss of both of her limbs, which have been amputated twice, the first time at the ankle joints, and again about three inches below the knee. Her story of her both the same of the story of the story of the story of the same of the story of the story of the same of the story of the story of the same of the same of the story of the story of the same of the same of the same of the story of the same o ton, D. C., where her limbs we that she was returned to the Shi direction, he being among them at the time. She says that her

Ahend of His Figures.

The San Francisco Bulletin has a story illus-rative of the speed with which the Pacific Railroad "A few days since a merchant came down to the city from the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada. Having bought an extensive assortment of goods, he gave directions that they should be shipped to the end of the Central Pacific Railroad, wherever that should be, expecting to have a considerable job of teaming to fill up the gap between the working end of the road and his place of business. His directions were carried out to the letter. But, to his astonishment, on returning he found that the goods ordered had been carried about fifteen miles beyond his residence.

dence.
 "The Continental Railroad is now on its travels It is not safe to limit its progress. There are prob

A Fatal Leap.

they were travelling to Jall: * "Ou Thursday morning, shout I o'clock, while on the way to their future home, they found an opportunity to cut their shackles with a saw pocket kinfe made of the finest steel. But Mr. Myers, being aware of the characters with which he had to deal, watched them closely, and discovered their operations. He boand them together again with bandeuffs and returned them to the proseners' car. He had not been bere long, however, before Burton and Zanes rushed to the door and rolled off the cars, which were at the time running at the rate of twenty miles an bour. Beputy Myers instantly rang the bell and stopped the train. About 4si yards back, lying on the side of the roat, he found the insensible forms of Burton and Zanes, the former in a lifeless condition, and the latter so severely injured in the hips that he will be a cripple for life. Mr. Myers succeeded in conveying them from Bulkiey's Station, near which the substroecurred, to Jolliet, his nine prisoners in safety, if not in good condition physically. Eurion cannot possibly survive his injuries, and has cre this time probably surfered the iste of all mortality."

IMPORTANT DECISION.—An important decision has just been rendered by the New York Court of Appeals between the American Mutual Life Insurrance Company and the widow of an assured party. The payment of the insurance was refused on the ground that her husband had invalidated his policy by committing sulcide. This Company also attempted to prove that the insured man was an atheist or inside, and therefore that the sulcide was intentional, the deceased not having the fear of God before him. to prove that the insufed man was an atheist or unidel, and therefore that the suicide was intentional,
the deceased not having the fear of God before him;
but the Court ruled out this as irreleuant, and held
that in an action to recover for an insurance upon the
life of the deceased, it is id competent to inquire into
his religious faith with a view of influencing the quation whether, in such case, death was occasioned by
an intent of self-destruction or of secident. The
Court of Appeals therefore affirmed the judgment of
the lower court by giving judgment for the respondent, thus virtually establishing the principle that a
life insurance policy is not of necessity invalidated by
the suicide of the insured person.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson will lecture at Cooper Institute to-morrow (Thursday) evening-subject, "A Struggle for Life"-for the benefit of the Work-

ing Women's Union.

SUNDEAMS.

-It is proposed that the Austrian army and avy shall be established on a war footing of 800,000

-Mile. Delazet the actress who made her lebut under the Frist Empire, and received her first communion a few months ago, has just been con-

-Mr. Stetson has retired from the St. James fotel, Boston, after a brief season, and Mr. Ballou, the owner of the establishment, has succeeded to the

management. -The velocipede mania has reached Baltimore. On Wednesday last a large concourse of people as sembled at Druid Park, to witness a race between the Hanlons on these unique vehicles

-A Spanish journalist who had been sentenced to 102 years' imprisonment, for attacks on the gow-ernment of Queen Isabella, was one of the first polucal prisoners liberated by the revolution. -At school at Wallsend, near Newcastle,

England, the master asked a class of boys the meaning of the word "appetite," when, after a short pause, one little boy said : "I know, sir. When I'm satin' I'm 'appy, and when I'm done I'm tiglit." -One of the most significant and disgracefu tories of the time is that which describes the Quoes

of Spain, the King her husband, and M. Marfori her paramour, betaking themselves all in one coach together from the scene of their glory in Spain. -There are sixty-six churches in the city or Louisville, viz,: Methodist, 16; Catholic, 11; Episcopal, 10; Presbyterian, 9; Baptist, 8; German Evan-gelical, 5; German Lutheran, 2; Christian, 2; Jewish,

-An advertisement in the London Times anounces the forthcoming publication of a first-class daily paper in which the special feature is to be the abanndoment of the anonymous system. All the leading articles are to bear the signatures of their -It having been hinted to a barrister who was

worrying the Court with a long and dull argument that he ought to bring it to a close, he angrily replied, "I will speak as long as II please!" "Yo have spoken longer than you please already," said his antagonist. -"I wish I had your head," said a lady on-

day to a gentleman who had solved for her a knotty point. "And I wish I had your heart," was his ro ply. "Well," said she, "since your head and my heart can agree, I don't see why they should not ge into partnership," And they did.

-"Ma, if I should die and go to Heaven,

should I wear my moire antique dress?" "No, my love; we can scarcely suppose we shall wear the attire of this world in the next." "Then, ma, how would the angels know I belonged to the best so -A steam sloop 284 feet in length, and 1,122

tons new measurement, called the Alaska, was launched at Charlestown, Mass., navy yard last Bab urday. Her battery will consist of 1 pivot gun (11 inch) and 6 broadside guns of 65 cwt. on the gun-deck; 1 60-lb. rifle on the forecastle; 2 24-lb. riflet and 2 12-1b. howitzers on the poop deck. -The Providence Herald of Nov. 8 says : "The

jury of Presbyters were to have given their judg-ment in the Hubbard case yesterday, but we under stand that some further consultation is necessary, and that the verdict will not be rendered for sever days yet. It is supposed that there are some differastical Court upon some of the points involved." -There is a real idol temple erected and for-

mally established in the United States, at Portland. Oregon. The building is completed, and the China men are actively engaged in furnishing it. The ventibule contains two large oil globes, inside of which lamps are burning, so as to show to advantage the heathenish figures painted on the outside. One of the transparencies represents colestial warriors or saints, some on foot and some on horseback, who go round and round, propelled in some manner by a cur rent of heated air.

-Under the name of "Jumpers" a new sect has been formed in West Prussia. At their "Marriage with the Houvenly Bridegr on," as they call it, they fall into costances expressed by wild jumpings. The whole congregation rises at a certain moment in order to imitate David's dancing before the Ark. This new sect is chiefly recruited from a village near Saatzig, where some years ago a virgin commenced prophesying with great success, unti-the Government sent her to the workhouse. on behalf of the injured missionaries.

-Crockford, on retiring from the management of the club in St. James street, London, swhere gambling was carried on openly for many years, and large sums lost nightly, gave a farewell dinner to his patrons, at which he took the opportunity of expatiating on the good use he had made of the wealth which he had accumulated at their expense. He told them that he considered it as a trust. " Often had he fed the hungry" (his suppers, free to all the habb tnés, were unexceptionable); "many were the naked whom he had clothed;" then he paused for an instant, and Lord Alvanley finished the sentence_for him, " And the rich he had sent empty away."

-John Bright having been lately consulted by Paisley elector as to whether Liberals should stand by Mr. Crum Ewing, the old Liberal member, or vote for Mr. Kintrea, a new and more radical candidate, who was formerly an agent in London for the Confederate States, replied as follows: "I am unwilling to interfere in your election matters, but in answer to your question I cannot hesitate to say that the workingman, the new elector for your burgh, will in my opinion make a grievous mistake if he sentation of Paisley. If Mr. Kintrea was the conft a bold man to offer himself as the representative of

- The Minister of Justice at Madrid has in sned a decree formally ordering the immediate suppression of all monasteries, convents, chapels, conboth sexes, founded since the 29th of July, 1837, and the transfer of all their property, movable movable, to the State. The convents established be and those left are forbidden benceforward to receive their cloisters can enter the conventual establishments which are not suppressed, or return to secular life. All congregations of women who have devoted themselves to the education of youth will be proserved.

-Some time in August last, a box neatly propared and marked "Hon, Frank P. Blair, Jr., Or Webraska," arrived at that place by express, and was placed in the hands of the Democratic nomine Being naturally of a generous and communicative room to witness the unrolling. The cover was rohin board-then another layer of saw-dust and shavings-and last a paper bundle about ten inches long, four inches thick, and seven inches wide. This was very carefully unsealed, and on removing the very inner coticle, what was displayed? Why, I package of tickets, "Good for a Passage up Salt River, Tuesday, November 80 only," and an affectionate note offering a further supply of the same article, if Mr. Blair should think there might be more men who would like the trip.

-At 6 Rue Mont Thabor, Paris, once upon a ume, there was an office for a certain Mexican lound which, as an investment, was not so strictly remus nerative as might have been wished by shareholders, In fact, arrears were due, and the office having been closed for some time, all hope of dividend was dead and buried. The other day light was let into the shop, and that event let hope into the minds of the shareholders. An English company had taken the place, and guaranteed the payment. Everything looked rosy. The office opened; enter a man with a pocket-book and papers. "You are English?" "Yes, sir," or "Oul, monsieur" (English always speak French, and French English, when they should not). "Then I require four pound, sire." "Bon sir, four pound. Will monsieur have it mixed?" Oh! for that, it is nothing if I get it." Five minutes supposed to elapse, and a large parcel offered. "Ah! it is copper?" "No, sir, perfectly pure." Then came the explanation. The English company which had succeeded to the Mont Thabo office was a tea company—the Licentious Victualiers (Unlimited) Tea and Toast Association-and the and guaranteed the goodness of the cup which cheers but not inebriates, not the payment of desparted dividends for a loan which does not cheer, but may possibly drive to intoxication. The dividend holder went away tearing his hair, and explaining their error to his brother sufferers,